

CITY OF MELBOURNE - DETAILED SKATE LOCATION ASSESSMENT CRITERIA and SKATE TYPE SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS

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How will the location criteria be used?

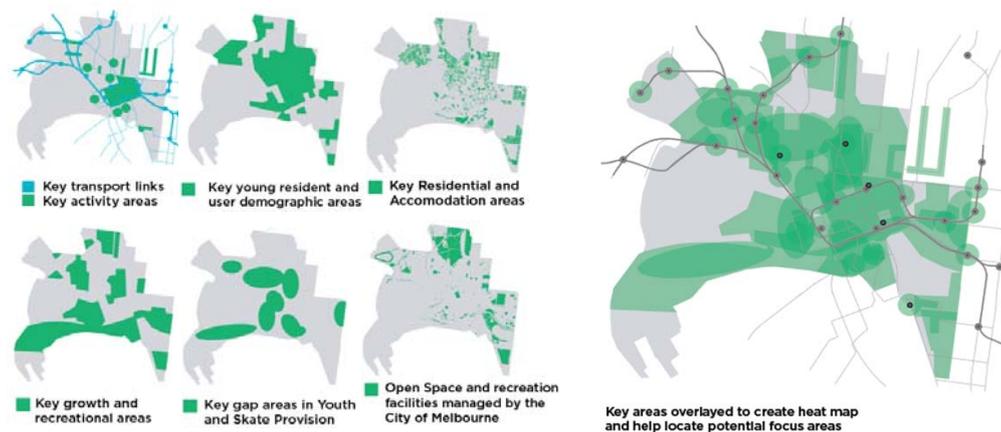
The location criteria is used as a strategic method to quantify a site's suitability but does not mean that a skateable space will be developed or that skating activity is formally encouraged or discouraged by council in the space. To get to the stage where a skateable space is developed or that skating is formally encouraged in the area by council, a detailed assessment on site and consultation with affected stakeholders may be required.

The Location Assessment Criteria will be used to better understand and guide the opportunities to encourage or discourage skating in a public space. The following criteria are discretionary guidelines and do not intend to be used as a prescriptive policy across the city. For example, if there were a significant demand or opportunity to provide a skateable space that did not fit some criteria, there may still be opportunity to integrate skating. However, with less criteria met a more extensive community engagement process may be required and management of skating in such a space may need to be clearly articulated to the community and programmed into the space. One of the key benefits of developing the Location Assessment Criteria is that the council can highlight the most suitable locations across the City of Melbourne to investigate into further and utilise for future reference. This assessment criteria can also be utilised for other loud, active and younger demographic specific uses.

SUMMARY

Amount of criteria fulfilled	All or most	Key criteria fulfilled	Little to none
Level of suitability	Very suitable	Suitable	Not suitable
Action taken	Highlighted as key opportunity and investigate into potential to integrate skate in the area.	Investigate potential and need to integrate skate into the area	Investigate if there is a significant risk or need to deter skate in the area.
Level of stakeholder and community engagement required to integrate skating (this also depends on the skate provision scale and type)	Simple to moderate	Involved	Extensive
Infrastructure required in skateable spaces			
Different types of skateable spaces require different infrastructure. This has been outlined in item number 8 at the bottom of the location assessment criteria in the Skate Typologies Detailed Requirements section			

Strategic municipal wide opportunity areas mapped across the City of Melbourne Municipal wide heatmap of potential focus areas



1	LAND MANAGEMENT
1.1	Land manager (conversation required before going out to public)
1.2	Tolerant / welcoming of skate activity?
1.3	Land ownership
1.4	Permit or approval required for prescribed use
1.5	Planning overlay / zoning
1.6	Landuse
1.7	Does skate activity conflict with this?
1.8	Insurance / Risk Assessment rating <i>NOTE: this is observational only, more in depth analysis by risk assessment department needed. Council is willing to endorse moderate risk.</i>
1.9	Proposed works, materplans, or strategies that relate
1.10	Key stakeholders (conversation required before going out to public)
1.11	Will they be significantly impacted by skate activity?
2	PRIMARY REQUIREMENTS MET
2.1	Site safety levels acceptable (through risk assessment)
2.2	Proximity to complementary activities
2.3	Avoids close proximity to unsuitable building or land uses (e.g. residential buildings, culturally significant sites)
	TEMPORARY PRIMARY REQUIREMENT
2.4	Skate activity easily implemented into existing space (e.g. hard surfacing, flat grade etc.)

	POTENTIAL TO PROVIDE A NEW OPPORTUNITY (in key priority 3 areas identified in heat map)
3.1	Located in a provision gap area (based on existing skate and youth oriented spaces)
3.2	Located in a growth, or future growth area
3.3	Connects to other skate, youth or recreational spaces
3.4	Provides a new use in an otherwise underutilised space
3.5	Increases overall accessibility to skateable spaces

	4 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS
4.1	Existing uses
4.2	Special considerations in area
4.3	Role typology suitability (maximum potential)
4.4	Neighbourhood role
4.5	Local role
4.6	District role
4.7	Capital city / regional role
4.8	Potential for skate-ability
4.9	Permanency (by existing hard surface)
4.10	Temporary
4.11	Permanent
4.12	Existing hard surface for skate appropriation (approx m2)
4.13	Potential expansion of hard surface (approx m2)
4.14	Potential expansion notes:
4.15	Within a key priority area highlighted by strategic municipal wide heat mapping
4.16	Located in a provision gap area (based on existing skate and youth oriented spaces)
4.17	Located in a growth, or future growth area
4.18	Connects to other skate, youth or recreational spaces
4.19	Provides a new use in an otherwise underutilised space
4.20	Increases overall accessibility to skateable spaces
4.21	Is it already skated?
4.22	Ability to allow for necessary vehicle access
4.23	Type of access required
4.24	Frequency of access required
4.25	Workable grade / slope
4.26	Quality of hard surface
4.27	Material type
4.28	Potential site is structurally sound to withstand skate activity
4.29	Surface structure/strength testing required?
4.30	Complementary surrounding building uses
4.31	Site safety (detailed analysis below)
4.32	Shade
4.33	Shelter from elements
4.34	Solar access
4.35	Surrounding building height and form (impacts on sound reflection)
4.36	Flood inundation zone

	5 SITE SENSITIVITY
5.1	PRIMARY REQUIREMENTS
5.2	Ability to avoid close proximity (75-100m) to noise sensitive sites such as residential use. NOTE: Also investigate into urban design materials, e.g. noise can travel further distance in hard scaped areas with little to no green spaces or obstacles to reflect/dampen sound, large buildings surrounding can create a canyon effect on sound that can bounce up and around buildings
5.3	Avoids direct interaction with culturally or historically significant site
5.4	Ability to avoid direct interaction with busy thoroughfares of pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles
5.5	Thoroughfare
5.6	Closed path
5.7	Direction/orientation of movement
5.8	Pedestrian numbers
5.9	Existing noisy uses in area e.g. highway, railway, tramway, basketball court, live music venue
5.10	Avoids direct interaction with sensitive materials (windows, softwood timber, etc.)
5.11	Ability to avoid sensitive materials or facades in broader area
5.12	Proximity to complementary activities
5.13	Food venue / convenience store
5.14	24/7 services (food, gym, store, etc.)
5.15	Events space
5.16	Live music venue
5.17	Recreational uses
5.18	Youth Areas
5.19	Proximity to community infrastructure
5.20	Community hub
5.21	Recreation venue
5.22	Public art
5.23	Public open space
5.24	Library
5.25	Site has limited opportunity of activity bleeding into nearby sensitive sites
5.26	Proximity to key skate demographics (5-35 y/o)
5.27	Other things to consider

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SECONDARY REQUIREMENTS	
5.28	Ability to implement other noisy uses (e.g. breakdancing or performance space)
5.29	Ability to incorporate other youth activities in area
5.30	Ability to incorporate other social infrastructure (e.g. social spaces, seating, benches)
5.31	Ability to incorporate social or community hub / venue (e.g. youth centre, community engagement pod (e.g. size or portability of shipping container), etc.)
5.32	Ability to incorporate other active uses in area
5.33	Potential for a diverse range of people to gather, inhabit and use the space
5.34	Potential for diverse skate trick and devices to use the space

6 ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSION + difficulty rating	
6.1 PRIMARY REQUIREMENTS	
6.2	Access for gender and age equality
6.3	Disabled access
6.4	Spectator safety can be managed
6.5	Proximity to other activities
6.6	Central or populated location
6.7	No significant barriers to access
6.8	Proximity to public transport
6.9	Close to bus
6.10	Close to tram
6.11	Close to train
6.12	Popular routes nearby
6.13	Accessible by walking / cycling
6.14	Pedestrian paths
6.15	Cycling paths
6.16	Close proximity to central city
6.17	Distance
6.18	Travel time to other services
6.19	Increases accessibility to skateable or youth spaces in the precinct
6.20	Other types of user groups can or do utilise the space safely
6.21	General public space user
6.22	Other active user
6.23	Spectator

SECONDARY REQUIREMENTS	
6.24	Public toilets
6.25	Bins
6.26	Seating
6.27	Connection to other skate facilities & programs
6.28	Drinking fountain
6.29	Greenery and/or water features

7 SAFETY	
CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES (in bold)	
7.1	Natural access control
7.2	Avoids dark areas
7.3	Ability to increase natural surveillance
7.4	Clear direction of movement and spatially legible
7.5	Intruders easily recognised
7.6	Activity support
7.7	Space is suitable for skate activity
7.8	Potential for other activities to be incorporated
7.9	Maintenance of lighting and landscaping is reliable and manageable
7.10	Natural surveillance:
7.11	Pedestrian passive surveillance level
7.12	Cyclist passive surveillance level
7.13	Vehicle passive surveillance level
7.14	Public transport passive surveillance level
7.15	Lighting for night time is of safe standard
7.16	Existing "guardianship" (e.g. maintenance, operations, services, etc.)
7.17	Territorial reinforcement (e.g. ability to incorporate designated signage for specific use or user)
7.18	Social cohesion - ability to link with programs or existing groups in area
7.19	Connectivity
7.20	Ability to interact with other users
7.21	Ability to interact with other communal spaces
7.22	Ability to hold events
7.23	Community culture - ability to engage with other surrounding buildings and be utilised for communal gatherings and events
7.24	Threshold capacity - ability to ensure a mixture of uses yet at the same time maintain a balance and the space not being too overcrowded
7.25	Day time usage levels
7.26	Night time usage levels
7.27	Potential to integrate other uses and users safely into the space? – this is based on ample space and/or ability to channel skating activity in a certain direction or area
7.28	Lighting is to code and safety standards
7.29	Ability to escape from danger
7.30	Other safety considerations and notes

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8 SKATE TYPOLOGY SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS

SIZE OF FACILITY	Extra Small	Small	Medium	Large	Extra large
CATERS FOR					
Skate community	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
General public	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local catchment		✓	✓	✓	✓
Precinct			✓	✓	✓
Multiple precincts				✓	✓
Capital City, State and International					✓
Local events		✓	✓	✓	✓
Capital city events				✓	✓
INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED					
Signage	Indicative	Indicative	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bin		Yes	Yes	Yes (multiple)	Yes (multiple)
Supervision		Informal	Informal and Formal Intermittent	Formal Intermittent	Formal
Drinking Tap			Yes	Yes	Yes
Shade				Yes	Yes
Toilets			For some	Yes	Yes
Skate programs				For some	Yes
Lockers					Yes
Skate shop					Yes
CONSULTATION REQUIRED (after site assessment for suitability)					
Skate community		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Surrounding stakeholders		Dependent on location	Yes	Yes	Yes
General public		Dependent on location	Dependent on location	Yes	Yes
Potential partners		Dependent on location	Dependent on location	Yes	Yes

9 Location Assessment Criteria as summarised in Draft Skate Melbourne Plan

Land ownership, management, use and key stakeholders
o Land managers are tolerant/welcoming of skate activity
o Land use does not conflict with skate activity
o Key stakeholders are not significantly impacted by skate activity
Site safety, inclusiveness and accessibility
o Close proximity to public transport hubs
o Ability to incorporate CPTED principles
o Proximity to other activity areas
o Highly visible with open lines of sight
o Well-lit at all times of the day and night
o Feels safe for all ages and genders, this includes safety when traveling to and from the proposed venue
Proximity to complementary activities, demographics and uses
o Food and services
o Other loud activities
o Other active uses and recreational facilities
o Other youth uses or key demographic areas
o For temporary spaces in particular, utilising pre-existing smooth hard surfaced areas is a substantial opportunity
Avoids close proximity to conflicting land use, materials or activities
o Residential buildings (75m buffer)
o Culturally significant sites (e.g. memorials, burial sites, etc.)
o Direct interaction with glass facades
o Direct interaction with key thoroughfares (pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle)
Potential to provide a new opportunity in key priority areas
o Located in a provision gap area (based on existing skate and youth oriented spaces)
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